



**Module 1: LDF / plan making evidence base and implementation of the Yorkshire and Humber Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study 2011**

**13:00 – 16:30, Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> March, Sullivan Room, Leeds Town Hall, The Headrow, Leeds, LS1 3AD**

**To be followed by drinks reception and launch of the Climate Change Skills for Planners in Yorkshire and Humber programme**

**Agenda**

**1. Introduction, Background and Baseline**

Welcome, Aims, Objectives and Structure of the Module	13:00 – 13:05	Tom Bridges
The national policy framework: the climate change Act, the Planning and Climate Change Supplement to PPS1, PPS22 (Planning for Renewable Energy), and the draft NPPF. Implications of the abolition of the Regional Strategy. Overview of available evidence	13:05 – 13:15	
The Yorkshire and Humber Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study 2011	13:15 – 13:45	Stephen Ward, AECOM

**2. The Need for a Robust Evidence Base**

Methodology, information sources and issues in identifying potential and spatial opportunities for main type of renewable energy: Wind; Biomass; Solar; Geothermal; Hydropower; Energy from Waste; Heat Networks. This will include on-site / decentralised generation.	13:45 – 14:00	Simon Power
DECC Heat Mapping Tool	14:00 – 14:20	Aaron Gould, DECC
<b>TEA BREAK</b>	14:20 – 14:50	

### 3. Policy Making, Policy Options, Delivery Plans and Targets

Overview: The role of Local Development Documents in setting a policy framework for renewable energy in the context of the wider climate change adaptation and mitigation agenda.	14:50 – 15:10	Tom Bridges and Simon Power
The tests of soundness		
Setting targets		
Policy options		
Role of energy statements, carbon trajectories and allowable solutions		
Group exercise – using evidence to inform policy development	15:10 – 16:10	All
<b>Questions and panel discussion</b>	16:10 – 16:30	
<b>Launch event and drinks reception for Yorkshire and Humber Climate Change Skills for Planners programme (drinks reception)</b>	16:30 – 18:15	
Introduction		Helen Heward and Ruth Hardingham, Yorkshire and Humber Climate Change Skills Fund
How the Climate Change Skills Fund has helped Wakefield Council		Ian Thomson, , Wakefield Council
The North West CLASP programme for local authorities on carbon reduction, renewable energy and environmental resilience		Krista Patrick, CLASP
Yorkshire and Humber Climate Change Design Review Panel		Kate Fewson, Integreat
Best Practice Case Studies		Steve Byers, Sheffield City Council



## **Handout and Online Resources**

The following handouts have been produced to provide further information, these can be found in your delegate packs:

**Handout 1: The UK Legislation Timeline**

**Handout 2: Baseline, Targets and Calculating Carbon**

**Handout 3: Database and Toolkits**

**Handout 4: Identifying Suitable Sites**

**Handout 5: Testing Policies**

**Handout 6: New Policy Concepts**

**Handout 7: Project Delivery**

## Essential Reading

**Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Capacity in Yorkshire and Humber.** Final Report. LGYH, April 2011. <http://www.yourclimate.org/pages/low-carbon-renewable-energy-capacity-yh>

**Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change. Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1.** CLG, 2007.

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppsclimatechange>

**Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy.** CLG 2004.

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicystatements/pps22/>

**Planning for Renewable Energy: A Companion Guide to PPS22,** CLG 2004.

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicystatements/pps22/>

**National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3).** DECC, July 2011.

[http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/meeting\\_energy/consents\\_planning/nps\\_en\\_infra/nps\\_en\\_infra.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/meeting_energy/consents_planning/nps_en_infra/nps_en_infra.aspx)

## Glossary (extracts from PPS 1 Supplement)

### Adaptation

Involves adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

### Combined Heat and Power/Combined Cooling Heat and Power (CHP/CCHP)

The simultaneous generation of usable heat and power (usually electricity) in a single process, thereby reducing wasted heat and putting to use heat that would normally be wasted to the atmosphere, rivers or seas. CHP is an efficient form of decentralised energy supply providing heating and electricity at the same time. CHP's overall fuel efficiency can be around 70-90% of the input fuel, depending on heat load; much better than most power stations which are only up to around 40-50% efficient.

### Decentralised energy supply

Energy supply from local renewable and local low-carbon sources (ie on-site and near-site, but not remote off-site) usually on a relatively small scale. Decentralised energy is a broad term used to denote a diverse range of technologies, including micro-renewables, which can locally serve an individual building, development or wider community and includes heating and cooling energy.

### Decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy



Decentralised renewable energy or decentralised low-carbon energy or a combination of decentralised renewable energy and decentralised low-carbon energy.

### **Development area**

Part of a planning authority's area where development is anticipated, which could be an urban extension or town centre.

### **Emissions**

The release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases 'trap' energy radiated by the Earth within the atmosphere and include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases. Carbon dioxide is the main greenhouse gas in the UK.

### **Energy efficiency**

Making the best or most efficient use of energy in order to achieve a given output of goods or services, and of comfort and convenience.

### **Mitigation**

Involves taking action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Renewable and low-carbon energy**

Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass. Low-carbon technologies are those that can help reduce carbon emissions. Renewable and/or low-carbon energy supplies include, but not exclusively, those from biomass and energy crops; CHP/CCHP (and micro-CHP); waste heat that would otherwise be generated directly or indirectly from fossil fuel; energy-from-waste; ground source heating and cooling; hydro; solar thermal and photovoltaic generation; wind generation.